FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About

Their Old Campaigns.

IThe Editor would be glad to receive articles o from 3,000 to 6,000 words, or serial papers of greater length, for publication on the first page of, and written exclusively for, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. The subjects submitted should be of interest to the veterans in general, and should be treated with especial regard to historical accuracy of statement. Articles on the behavior of some particular regiment or brigade on some field whereon it distinguished itself, in some campaign in which it took a prominent part, in some siege wherein it acted defensively or offensively; reminiscences of prison life, the march or the camp, personal adventures, all such are solicited, will receive due consideration, and if available will have early in-

ON THE SECOND DAY.

The 141st Pa. in the Gettysburg Battle-A Loss of Over 75 Per Cent.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I lately read Comrade H. D. O'Brien's graphic narrative of the 1st Minn. at Gettysburg, as published in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Dec. 7. It set my nerves to tingling anew, and brought fresh to my mind the ordeal through which my regiment passed on that ever- Thinks Comrade Landegon Not Warranted memorable 2d of July, 1863.

We vield the terrible palm of per cent. of loss at Gettysburg to the 1st Minn. No regiment had been greater. The 82 per gon was appended. In that article he says cent. loss of the 1st Minn, at Gettysburg is

Comrade O'Brien gives the strength of the 1st Minn. after the battle as about 100 men. Not so strong was the 141st Pa. This regiment took the field in August, 1862, with 38 officers and 911 enlisted men. According to Col. Fox the 141st Pa. lost at Chancellorsville 52 per cent. This, with the other heavy loss, together with the ordinary casualties of camp life and smaller engagements, reduced the number till, after all on detached duty retreating foe.

We narrate the above fact with a pang of sadness. Even yet the heart aches for the bereaved and permanently disabled. The writer's life was made heavy and unsuccessful by the terribleness of that battle.

The 141st Pa. was raised in Bradford County, rendezvoused at Harrisburg, and in less than one week shoved forward to the seat of war. The regiment soon became a part of the First Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, Gen. Sickles commanding.

We will skip the history of the regiment way between Tarrytown and Emmitsburg.

forenoon of July 1 there was a heavy thun- of the champagne? der-shower, after which the air was clear In the afternoon our line of march led us | must always be obeyed. through Emmitsburg. Part of our wav was through dense second-growth timber, that so excluded the air and concentrated the sun's rays that not a few were compelled to rest by the wayside. One loval woman, at her home, did good service by I often see things that do not in all respects filling the passing soldiers' cups with coffee. A cup of her coffee probably saved me from | called upon to go out of my way to attack a sun-stroke, and many others will remem- | the statements. ber that woman with gratitude.

Passing Emmitsburg at 6 p. m., we halted, but soon pressed forward. At late dusk the 141st Pa., of Graham's Brigade, took position among the rocks and brush near the base of Round Top. Many of the boys will remember incidents of that day's march. The road was lined with fleeing citizens. Every conceivable vehicle had been pressed into service and filled with women, children, and baggage, and was jolting along by were too late, telling us the Union army | statement about the peach brandy. was already whipped; while others, waving their handkerchiefs, cheered us on with "God bless you all!"

The night of the 1st was passed without incident, save expectation of the morrow. At early dawn we drank our coffee in F., C. and L. It was always noticeable to me that just preceding a battle, old feuds and strifes were dropped and a feeling of sympathy pervaded every breast.

All were conscious of the magnitude of the struggle before them. The last lines had been written and mailed, and we waited, momentarily expecting the ominous silence to be broken by the boom of cannon. The day advanced, and so did our line. The Third Corps took position. The first position of the 141st was in a depression in

the open field in rear of the Peach Orchard. Here, with cannon in front, right, and partially in the rear of us, we hugged mother earth, as shot and shell screamed over, and the missiles from many Confederate cannon. whose fire was concentrated on the Peach Orchard, burled their angry fragments at | time we saw the Tyler, under full headway, and round us.

We were in comparative safety, though that was not long to be. The line was in commotion. More Union batteries to the front! One came from somewhere, with out of danger that she turned up stream, horses spurred to a run, and wheeled into under a full head of steam, for God's counposition in the eastern part of the Orchard. | try. The Tyler had hardly made the turn "Attention !- Forward!" and the 141st advanced to the support of the battery, with its right resting in the Peach Orchard. The her course until about two-thirds of the enemy were playing havoc with our batteries; men were falling. Volunteers were called for, and members of the 141st helped to man the guns in the Orchard, and also a battery on the Emmitsburg road.

At this time we had a fine view of the left of our line, and watched the advancing and receding lines of the blue and gray as they struggled for the mastery at our left. Over that rugged ground we watched the surging lines, and could see the telling effect | from each of her sides, making that awful, to be with the enemy.

The batteries must fall back and take new pour our first volley into the enemy. The enemy press closely. A battery is in jeo- from the Carondelet waspardy. The enemy have taken the guns, and we are ordered to charge. We retake the aboard and do it yourself." battery and the guns are brought off by hand.

It is here that Gen. Graham, who was with the left of his brigade, that at this time was the most active, is taken prisoner. The by, Captain!" and away went the Arkansas General is on his horse in rear of the regi- after the Tyler, leaving the Carondelet on ment, shouting orders to the column. As the bar. I cannot vouch for the truth of we meet the foe there is a clash of arms and | the conversation between the ram and guna recoil of both lines. Then Gen. Graham, boat. I give you the sense of it as we heard standing in his stirrups, brandishing his it from others at that time. The Arkansas sword, rides forward through the line to | was our enemy, but we respected the valor lead the boys to renewed effort. In his im- of its crew in running the blockade through petuous bravery he goes too far. The so large a fleet. If I remember rightly, the enemy's bayonets bristle about him, yet he entire ram, gunboat, and mortar fleet, under strikes right and left, and in the lull the Commodore C. H. Davis (successor of Comwriter distinctly hears him say:

"I won't surrender. I'm a Brigadier-General, and I won't surrender." He is un- belonging to Farragut had joined us, making ceremoniously pulled off his horse, and we a goodly array of battleships. are without a General.

Next we find ourselves on the Emmitsfalls to our lot to aid in holding the enemy in check while a new line is being formed in the rear. We fall back. Our ranks are rapidly being thinned.

The exultant enemy presses on. Colorbearer after color-bearer is shot down. Near the center of the field Capt. Clark, of Co. E.

A bullet pierces my right thigh and lays a foundation for a pension. I am necessarily left on the side of the enemy, and the slaughter goes on. Wistfully I look after the retreating boys. All hope seems to be lost, and the enemy to have gained the day. At the foot of Round Top the enemy is held in check.

The day closes. The rebel main line falls back across the field, but leaves a picket-line between the writer and hope. Darkness mercifully covers the scene, but lets loose the agony of thousands whose mangled forms lay bleeding on the gory field. No pen can picture the expressions of agony wrung from the wounded strewn over a hotly-contested battlefield. Succor that night is out of the question. Death comes to the relief of very many. Stillness prevails only with the morning dawn. And, oh! such a dawn; the dawn of another day of strife.

The history of the next day has been written and rewritten. Suffice it to say the 141st Pa. did not extensively participate in the third day's fight. The enemy retreated, and the 141st Pa., of which the writer had ceased to be an active member, followed on, a sadly-depleted rank of only 55 men.-WM. E. LORING, Co. E, 141st Pa., 42 South First street, San Jose, Cal.

CARNEY PROTESTS.

in His Reflections.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On the 31st of May last your paper contained an survivor of the war wishes the loss of his article to which the name of J. W. Lande-"I desire to blow my own horn a little in closely followed by a 75 7-10 per cent. loss by reference to it, and also say a few words in reply to Comrade Carney.

Now, I will simply say that after I read his article I thought at first that it would not be worth while to make any reply whatever; but as some people think that "silence gives consent," or, at least, a tacit approval I have concluded to say a few words my self. And it seems to me almost a selfevident truth that after the lapse of so many years an old soldier cannot be expected to be exact in his memory of every single parbad joined the regiment, there were only 55 | ticular. If he did, he would be a man posmen after Gettysburg to follow on after the sessing a very remarkable memory indeed. I related my story as well as I could recollect it, and made no insinuations in regard to others. If I had mentioned the comrade's name or reflected upon him in any manner, there might have been some excuse for what he said about me.

As to his remarks about the peach brandy which he tries to make fun about, I am willing to leave the decision of the following question to any fair-minded man, whether citizen or old soldier. Suppose, for instance, that a notice appears in a newspaper about some club or society having a banquet, and from Aug. 29, 1862, the day they reached stating that the spread consisted of roast Washington, to June 30, 1863. On this day, beef, fried chicken, fried oysters, and a libafter long and weary marching and counter- eral allowance of champagne; would anyone marching, the regiment camped about mid- ever go far enough out of his way to ask, sneeringly, whether that banquet consisted The weather was hot and sultry. In the of the fried chicken, or whether it consisted

As to hanging the negro, any good soldier and the sun beat down with sweltering heat. knows that the orders of a superior officer

I think, like another comrade who recently expressed very much the same sentiment that I do in this sentence, that there is altogether too much inexcusable fault finding among comrades about trivial matters. meet with my approval, yet I do not feel

I advise the comrade in future to cultivate a little more friendly spirit toward comrades who have made no reference to him whatever. He speaks as though he belonged to the scouts. I have taxed my memory and I cannot place him. There were, however, many scouts in the army, and because I cannot remember him that is no reason why I should say that he was not a scout. He admits that to the scouts at Gen. Meade's Headquarters the credit was the side of the road—the troops taking the | due of quietly and expeditiously capturing center-hastening from the scene of the the rebel pickets, and I cannot see why he first day's fight. The women-some in wants to try to make a very curious kind of tears, wringing their hands-lamented we fun by running off the track to tackle the

In my case the peach brandy served a very useful purpose, for it enabled me to bear up under the pain and inconvenience of a severe wound, and aided me in escaping from vindictive enemies who might have felt justified in taking my life.-A. B. CARNEY, Le Roy, Pa.

NOTHING TO LAUGH AT. The Ram Arkansas and Her Dash Through

the Fleet at Vicksburg. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: My recollection of the ram Arkansas is somewhat different from the story told in the issue of June 14. I was very, very close to the mouth of the Yazoo when the "Arkansas Traveler" passed by. I remember that the ironclad gunboat Carondelet, in company with the wooden boat Tyler, went up the Yazoo River on special business. Some hours later we heard the booming of cannon away off in the distance. Every few minutes the booming sounded nearer. After a

sweep out of the mouth of the Yazoo. Farragut and Davis's fleet lay between the mouth of the Yazoo and Vicksburg. But the Tyler was in such a hurry to get when the Arkansas came in sight, steadily firing at the Tyler. The Arkansas kept on way across the Mississippi River, and then turned down stream, going directly through

the fleet to Vicksburg. I do not remember that there was a single gun fired from any boat in the fleet until the Arkansas had passed by and was out of danger. The whole of our fleet was taken by surprise, and did not realize the coming of the stranger until she was gone. As she passed through the fleet her cannon roared of volley after volley. It was a picture | horrid boom! boom! It was awful, for it

The story told by shipmates aboard the Carondelet was, that the Arkansas ran the positions. "Forward!" is ordered. We ad- Carondelet on a bar. The officer in com- JOSEPH HALL, Wheeling, W. Va. wance into and through the Orchard and | mand of the Arkansas called to the Carondelet to haul down their flag. The reply

"If you want the flag pulled down, come

The same voice that gave the order from

the Arkansas said-

"Let the old flag wave, Captain; we have not the time to spare to pull it down; goodmodore Foote), was lying between the Yazoo and Vicksburg, and a number of vessels

Shipmate Simmons, the day has long since passed by for exaggerated statements of our burg road at the right of the Orchard, con- own valor and our opponents' cowardice. testing its possession. We yield it, and it Let justice reign supreme, giving merit to whom merit is due.-JAMES C. AGNEW, Mississippi Flotilla, Irondale, O.

> If any young, old or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility or weakness will a genuine certain cure. Will also furnish | Asbury Park on or before July 13. remedies cheaper than they can be put up by

GUNNING FOR MORGAN. A Night of Trepidation for Some Ohio Na-

tional Guard Boys. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In reading your paper of June 7 I became very much interested in the description of Morgan's raid, as it brought back memories of the

days of my boyhood's excitement. At that time I was serving an apprenticeship to a master, assisting him in the service of my country in turning the rolls necessary for the production of the sheathing of the sides of the gunboats and also the turret plates for the Mississippi squadron.

Almost every workman employed was sworn into the National Guard service for five years, but none of them were compelled to do service away from home, unless on account of the many raids of the bushwhackers who terrorized that section of the country, the principal ones being Kirby Smith, Jenkins, and Morgan.

Many of the workmen on the sheathing of the gunboats belonged to the 20th battalion, National Guards of Ohio. I belonged to Co. C. Not long before the close of the war the battalion was ordered to Charleston, W. Va., to take charge of the Government stores there. The Regulars being thus relieved were sent to the front, and it is said that whilst there Co. C so hated the sympathizers there that they made it extremely warm for them, and were as glad to see them leave the town as were the Richmond people when the war closed.

In reading the description of the raid it brought back to my mind the excitement of the days as the news came of the progress of Morgan's recklessness as he traveled northward through Indiana and Ohio. As he drew near to our town, Portsmouth, it was expected he would attempt to cross on the Scioto Bar, where there was only about 18 inches' depth of water. Everybody was at a fever heat, but cooled somewhat on the arrival of about a dozen light-draft Ohio River gunboats, which anchored in front of the town, and a number of transports carrying Hanson's Corps, and then there appeared Judah's cavalry later in the day, who, after being fed by the citizens in their saddles, started out northward, as we supposed, to intercept Morgan's men.

About suppertime our battalion was ordered out to march northward and assist | City, Iowa, wants the song beginning "They in intercepting Morgan's command. After having tramped in that direction about 12 miles we were halted for the night, and having nothing but blankets to protect us, took to the thicket of bushes which intervened between the Columbus pike and a creek which ran parallel with it.

Another company was camped across the creek on an elevation of about 200 feet above us, and one other company each were stationed as an advance and rear-guard. The company on the elevation was composed of young fellows accustomed to but store work and fine grub, while we fellows on the level food.

We had gone into camp for the night awful hungry, for in the excitement to fall in many had not waited for a square meal, and now would eat anything if it could be found. But as our company would be exposed to annhilation from Morgan if surprised, we were put under the greatest discipline by our officers, and no one would have known there was anything but pawpaws in those bushes. The company on the rise would have been a good target for the bushwhackers, for they had large fires burning at this time for purposes we did not know, but for what we found out, and adopted their ideas later. Well, we were doing our best to get a nap when we heard shots from the outside picket, and soon after the bugle-call to fall in. At the same time there came the tramp, tramp, tramp of horses' hoofs as they clanged on the boards of a bridge which crossed the creek about a quarter of a mile below, and excitement was running high among Co. C, for we were completely in the power of the raiders, who we believed must exterminate every man of us if we did not exterminate

It was moonlight, but it shone with a shadow, on account of the heavy timber which was about the surrounding country, and we could not discern the advancing column before they were nearly upon us. But we were ordered to form a line across the pike from a fence on one side to a creek on the other, which was supposed to be four deep, and to stay there and stop the enemy.

The line was formed; some places it must have been a dozen thick, at others only the one man front. As the column drew nigh we were ordered to aim, but not to fire until told. The wait was only a minute or so, but it seemed about an hour.

Fortunate for all, we did not fire, for it was found to be none other than Judah's cavalry, who had, as I said before, took a northern direction, but had to change their route on account of farmers having cut down large trees across the path to prevent Morgan from coming in their direction. It was a wonder the greenies of Co. C did

not fire on them in their excitement. When the members of Co. C turned into the bushes the fellows on the elevation sent out several of their number into a farmer's lot of what they carried away from there. ped their chickens into the creek and took to their heels up the steep hill. At the same shallow place in their hurry to get over.

creek discovered the chickens, gobbled them | Cecil Clay. up before the other fellows returned, and brought them into camp.

Judah's cavalry had not gone out that road more than half an hour when they re- the place where they can secure pleasant turned and announced they could not get homes. The climate is superior to Califorout into the country where Morgan would nia, as having resided in California 10 years, pass on account of obstruction of trees. So he knows what he says to be true. There knowing we were in no danger whatever are short, mild, dry Winters, cool nights in in camping there, and under representations | Summer, soft water, hard wood for the cutnever to be effaced from memory. Thus was so very close, and the guns were pointed to the commanding officers that we were ting, coal at \$2 per ton, rich land, improved cate the action on the night of the 21st on tered out on July 3, 1864, and June 19, 1864, far the struggle of the day had not told right at us! We named her "The Arkansaw nearly frozen with the night air, got his perfar the struggle of the day had not told right at us! We named her "The Arkansaw nearly frozen with the night air, got his perfar the struggle of the day had not told right at us! We named her "The Arkansaw nearly frozen with the night air, got his perfar the struggle of the day had not told right at us! We named her "The Arkansaw nearly frozen with the night air, got his perfar the struggle of the day had not told right at us! We named her "The Arkansaw nearly frozen with the night air, got his perfar the struggle of the day had not told right at us! We named her "The Arkansaw nearly frozen with the night air, got his perfar the struggle of the day had not told right at us! We named her "The Arkansaw nearly frozen with the night air, got his perfar the struggle of the day had not told right at us! We named her "The Arkansaw nearly frozen with the night air, got his perfar the struggle of the day had not told right at us! We named her "The Arkansaw nearly frozen with the night air, got his perfar the struggle of the day had not told right at us! We named her "The Arkansaw nearly frozen with the night air, got his perfar the struggle of the day had not told right at us! We named her "The Arkansaw nearly frozen with the night air, got his perfar the struggle of the day had not told right at us! We named her "The Arkansaw nearly frozen with the night air, got his perfar the struggle of the day had not told right at us! We named her "The Arkansaw nearly frozen with the night air, got his perfar the struggle of the day had not told right at us at the night at us at the mission to build a bonfire in the middle of fruit, and good schools. In fact, just the the road, where we cooked the captured chickens on the points of our bayonets .-

> NO IMPUTATION AT ALL. Privates Not to Blame for the Holly Springs Surrender.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see in tation." I did not intend any reflection upon any enlisted man in regard to the fight at Holly Springs, for not one of them was to blame for what happened there; no one was to blame except the man in command warned by Gen. Grant as to the situation.

The men of the 8th Wis. were in no wise to blame at any time for what the Colonel did. The 8th were a noble set of men. I remember them more times than one. I should-upon no other than Col. R. C. Murphy, who ought to have been courtmartialed and shot. Many a private soldier | double quick to get out, being pressed by | upon the field of Ezra Church. was shot for crimes that were less than that of Col. Murphy's .- M. L. MOORE, Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 2d Ill. Cav., Oregon City,

Ore.

Excursion to Asbury Park, N. J. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. will sell excursion tickets to Asbury Park, N. J., and return, from all points on its lines east of the Onio River, July 8, 9, and 10, good returning until July 16, with privilege of extension until Sept. 1, provided the return portion of write to me I will send him full particulars of the ticket is deposited with the Joint Agent at

The round-trip rate from Baltimore will be

PICKET SHOTS. T FEE ---

From Alert Comrades All Along the

First Into Donelson, McD. Parshall, Co. E. 2d Iowa, Golden Colo., asks: "Who was the first to see the white flag on the rifle-pits at Fort Donelson? What regiment led the army into the fort after the surrender? Why was that regiment given the honor?"

Blue-Jackets' Yarns. Wm. Simmons, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: A recent communication in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, signed 'Blue Jacket,' suggests the propriety of the Navy being heard from occasionally, and I am really surprised that we do not hear more frequently from the gallant survivors of our victorious squadrons. The extreme modesty of our people is evidently the only satisfactory explana-

"Writing up naval sketches could be made exceedingly interesting, and I hope some of our gallant blue-jackets will take the hint and pitch in. The possibility of being contradicted by some one who was not there should not discourage us from placing on record an account of the many battles in which we participated and the numerous victories achieved through our instrumentality.

ber and splice the braces in memory of old | communicate with him.

Why Don't They Write? A. J. Berquist, Co. H, 102d Ill., 224 North Cedar street, Galesburg, Ill.; James M. Hendricks, Fife Major, 64th Ill., Avon, Ill., and F. R. Brown, 24th Ind., Lake, Ind., wish the Songs and Poems.

Peter Smith, California, Pa., wants the poem "What Did the Private Do?" C. W. Aldrich, Crystal Valley, Mich., wants the never got any relief till he found a certain C. S. Rosswell, Co. D, 11th Vt., Dakota

sleep in the South on a hundred fields." Taken From the Devil's Den. S. K. Eicher, Co. E. 155th Pa., Dunbar, Pa., says that at the battle of Gettysburg he was in the stretcher corps of the 155th. They occupied Little Round Top after Pick-

ett's famous charge and the rebels had fallen back. There was still firing kept up from the rebel side, the shots coming from Devil's Den; a great many of our men were being shot from that place. at the three big rocks. The boys remarked, of it.

sarcastically, that I would play --- captur-

in the direction of the three big rocks. I had no firearms with me, and was taking gun and cartridge-box from a dead rebel on the side of a hill, when I heard footsteps. There were two Johnnies coming toward me. But in a moment I saw they were unarmed,

few minutes before I got there. He asked where I was going. I told him I saw the ruins in 1867. to capture those Johnnies in the rocks, as they were playing thunder on Little Round them in, as I want to catch up to the skirmish-line."

the 155th Pa., and turned them over to Mai. Montooth. I passed the boys who made the remark about my capturing the rebs. I heard one say: "Gad, he has got them."

Now, if the comrade is living who turned the prisoners over to me at the Devil's Den. would like to hear from him, and the two Johnnies, if living.

A Plea for Justice. Wm. Mackey, Pleasanton, Kan., noticed recently that a bill had been introduced into Congress giving a pension of \$100 per mo nth to some General's widow, and increasing the pension of some other General's widow to the

same amount. "It is not claimed," says he, "that these women have any personal merit. The only merit is that they had the good fortune to have as husbands men who while in the service of their country earned and received large salaries. These \$200 per month would make 25 old soldiers comparatively comfortable. These veterans would teach their children that it was honorable to have been a soldier, and that a grateful country remembered them in their declining years.

"Then, why should these women be 12 times more deserving than the old soldier? Or, rather, why should they be deserving and the soldier not?"

A Young 'Un.

Bernard Brady, Washington, D. C., enlisted as a drummer-boy on Oct. 17, 1862, at chicken coop, and, it is said, paid for a big | Portsmouth, Va., in Co. C, 58th Pa., at the age of 12. He was discharged Oct. 24, 1865. They were busy in the creek cleaning the He re-enlisted Jan. 22, 1866, and was assigned fowls when the pickets gave the alarm. to Co. D, 12th U.S., at Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Those fellows got so scared that they drop- He served afterward in Co. D, 30th U. S. and was discharged Jan. 22, 1869, at Fort Saunders, Wyo. He enlisted in Co. I. 4th time some of Co. C went for the creek also, U.S., Oct. 16, 1869, and was discharged on and were not particular, either, of finding a account of wounds received in line of duty. He would like to hear from any one of his When the alarm was over our fellows slid old comrades in the 58th Pa. He thinks down the hill quickly, to be in line before they must be all dead, as he knows only one being dismissed again, and in crossing the | who is living, and that is the gallant Col.

Homes for Settlers. A comrade wishes to call the attention of

stamp to Box 224, Sedan, Kan. Bull Run and Elsewhere. Shields, notwithstanding he was a noble, brave Irish gentleman. I was his Orderly at

and I was also with the cavalry at the bridge of the post there, for he was repeatedly near Port Republic on June 9, 18.2, where Jackson crossed over after being whipped the day before by Fremont.

> Fremont in the rear. Gen. Carroll was a brave soldier, and if he the long sleep upon these three battiefields, had any serious fault it was rashness. He or have their names enrolled upon the penwas not afraid to lead his men, and men | sion rolls, through the bad management or | sentative. with such an example ought to be glad to | carelessness of Gen. Sherman and his officers. follow and support their brave superior in

rank. wold, saying the only feat he performed at | fought as they were nor resulted as they did. second Bull Run fight was running; but -B. F. Boring, Co. D. 30th Ill., Terre there was plenty of fighting before the run- Hante, Ind. ning began. I was in the calvary on our leftwing, with Gen. Buford, fighting J. E. B.

by striking a rebel officer across the back of the neck, who fell off in the grass without throwing up his hands."

How Lyon Died.

James Williams, Co. I, 1st Iowa, Springville, Utah, corroborates Comrade Kerwin's statement of May 3 as to Gen. Lyon first being wounded in the right leg. The second wound, Williams says, was in the left leg; the third, by a canister-shot, in the small of the back. He received this wound while sitting on his horse in front of the 1st Iowa, facing and talking to the men. He rode through the regiment, and fell off his horse dead. Someone started the story that he was killed by his own men, which was simply impossible for them in the position that they were.

ections of a Virginian" of an old lady in Fredericksburg who was reduced to taking in boarders in order to make both ends meet. On one occasion of peculiar stress, the larder was so empty that the good lady took to her bed and summoned her servant. "Nancy," she said, "there's nothing in the house for my boarders to eat except mush. But give them that. If they are Christians, they will

Too Good for Them.

Gen. Dabney H. Maury tells in his "Recol-

too good for them." Scattering.

J. B. Hammell, Dell Roy, O., has THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE files for 10 years, and as he expects to leave for the Pacific Coast this Fall, he desires to dispose of them. If Let us hear from you, shipmates. I want any old soldier would like to purchase all, to meet you all at Pittsburg next Septem- or any particular year, he will be glad to

Thomas H. Robertson, Co. A, 68th N. Y., Ridgedale, Tenn., has the account book of the sutler of the 113th Ohio, found on the field of Resaca; also, a pile of envelopes ready to be handed in to the Paymaster with amounts due and soldier's name on comrades of their regiments would write them. There was also found a stencil plate belonging to Geo. McCary, 19th Ohio.

Comrade T. B. Titus, Oxford, Pa., suffered with chronic diarrhea since discharge from the army; and tried over 50 doctors, but cure. He will answer correspondence.

MORGAN AND HIS MEN. Some Corrections of Maj. Connelly and Some Additional Facts.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see an article in the issue of June 7 on Morgan's raid, in which are some statements that are incorrect.

I was born near Columbia, Ky., and am acquainted in every County and most of the towns in that part of the State. Now, I do not know just where Morgan crossed Green River, I made the remark to Andrew J. Edinger but I do know that Morgan did not cross 11, 1865. He was brevetted Brigadier-Genand Jake Lefevor, my tent-mates, that I Green River at Columbia, because Columwould go down and capture those Johnnies | bia is not on that river, nor in many miles

As Morgan passed through Lebanon, Ky., ing anyone; but I left them and went down | he must have crossed Green River east of to the right of our regiment, which was on Greensburg, and near the home of Gen. the right of our brigade, and up the ravine | Hobson. Morgan crossed the Ohio River a little above Maukport, Ind., using two small steamers, furnished, perhaps, by friends for the emergency. Very little opposition was offered to his crossing the Ohio. Maj. Pframer and a few old soldiers and a handful of militia, with two light cannon, was all and that one of our men had beaten me in that opposed Morgan's crossing. A little the run to the place and captured them a way out Morgan's command murdered a Lutheran minister, and burned his property.

At Corydon, Ind., Maj. Pframer and his little army made a stand a little south of Top. He said: "I have got them; take the town, but Morgan soon flanked them, and the Major and his handful of veterans fled back in time to save themselves from I took the men to the headquarters of capture. But my old friend, Capt. Shealds, commanding the militia, did not fare so well, but was "gobbled," with all his men, about 300 strong.

The owners of the Corydon Flouring Mills were compelled to pay several thousand dollars to save the mills from destruction by

Mention is made by Maj. Connelly of Gen. Morgan's brother. A few weeks after the battle of Lebanon, Ky., between the 20th Ky. and Morgan's command, I stood on the spot where Morgan's artillery was placed, It was organized in New York City, Nov. 8, and looked down the slope. At the little 1861, to serve three years. On the expirabrick depot, where the 20th Ky. surrendered, | tion of its term the original members, except I was informed that Morgan's brother, while , veterans, were mustered out, and the organisuperintending the planting of this artillery, was killed or mortally wounded. Did Morgan have more than one brother? I was also told that the citizens of Lebanon persuaded the Colonel of the 20th Ky. to

true? the prisoners to march on foot and keep up with the mounted men; that many of them fell down exhausted, among them a Sergeant, whose name I have forgotten. He was struck over the head with a gun or pistol, from which blow he died .- W. L. DE MUN-BRUN, Co. E, 11th Ky., Pastor U. B. Church, July; to the Nineteenth Corps in August; Joslyn, Ind.

A CRITICISM.

Comrade Boring Thinks Gen, Sherman Showed Bad Generalship When Fighting died. Four were killed in battle, and the

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am going to offer a criticism on a General who ranks second in history and popular opinion to Gen. Grant, and regarded by some in some respects as his peer.

I do so partly to give vent to my convictions, and partly to seek information, through the hope that some well-informed comrade will reply to my statements, and

thus enlighten me. I claim that the battles of Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and Ezra Church, fought July 22, 1863. The original members, exrespectively on the 20th, 22d, and 28th of cept veterans, of the eight companies comveterans to Chautauqua County, Kan., as July, 1864, in which Gen. Sherman, with a posing the old regiment were mustered out well-equipped, well-disciplined, and power- in September, 1864, by reason of expiration ful army of nearly 100,000, permitted Hood to of terms. The veterans and recruits were withdraw from his front on the night of consolidated into a battalion of two com-July 19, and move his army around Sher- tanies, which remained in service until man's right, and the next day attack him June 22, 1865, when it was mustered out. square in rear of his left wing, then dupli- The members of Cos. I and K were muson the 22d with still greater damage, and ganizations formed a detachment which place for a man of small means. The County the loss of one of the finest men and best remained in the service until May 31, 1865, adjoins the Osage lands to be opened soon. Generals in the Federal army, who rode, un- when it was mustered out in accordance There are 1,700 veterans there. Any further attended by staff or body-guard, directly with orders from the War Department. Col. information cheerfully given by inclosing into the enemy's ranks, receiving his body Conrad Baker, under whose command the full of rebel bullets, was all very bad gen- regiment entered the field, remained with eralship on our side. Sherman, with all his the organization until Sept. 12, 1864, when Lieutenant, Co. C, 1st W. Va. Cav., Box 44, cavalry, scouts and pickets, should have he was mustered out by reason of expira-Rono, Ind., writes: "In a recent issue Comrade | known where his enemy was, and been pre- tion of term. Maj. Mark McCauley was in the issue of May 31 "Casting Off an Impu- Elliott Winscott does not speak well of Gen. pared to face him and give Hood a disastrous charge of the battalion of the 1st Ind. Cav. open field fight, instead of having his wings | when mustered out. The regiment particiclipped as they were and allowing his foe Kernstown, Va., in March, 1862, where he each time to return to his fortifications in icksburg, Cedar Mountain, Manassas, and was wounded in the arm by a shell bursting, Atlanta.

But Hood's third flank movement was only baffled on the 28th by accident, as Gen. officers and 32 men were killed in action or Logan happened to be moving the Fifteenth | died of wounds received therein, and the Corps to the right and accidentally met the remainder died from other causes. "Winscott says Jackson crossed the bridge | flanking foe getting to the rear of Sherat night. I claim he crossed early in the man's right wing the second time. But morning on a double-quick, and his cannons | Logan and his corps were equal to the want the odium to rest where it justly were posted on the opposite hill from us, emergency, and Hood was sent back into and shot over the river at us, and over the Atlanta the third time, but leaving a large heads of his own infantry, who were on the per cent. of his army lying in silent ranks I claim that thousands of brave men sleep

> One flank movement from Hood, or the battle of Peach Tree Creek, was enough. "I also see a sketch from Comrade Gris- The other two never should have been

Stuart's cavalry, and the infantry on our one of the most powerful blood medicines in sion Committee take hold of it in an earnest plants the colors, and calls upon the boys to rally. A brief stand is made that concended and is made that concended and a disordered stomach. Address Thomas Barnes, Lock Box and correspondingly low from all other points fully half an hour. While we were fighting from impure blood and a disordered stomach. Since I can only he had of local Vitalizer agents.

RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services of Various Regiments.

[THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several hundred requests for regimental histories. All such requests will be acceded to in due time, although hose now received cannot be published for at least six months, owing to lack of space. Numerous sketches have already been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time.]

The 19th Mass. This regiment was organized at Lynnfield,

Mass., Aug. 28, 1861, the necleus being the

1st Battalion of Rifles. On the expiration of its term the non-veterans were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, remained in service until the latter part of June, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department. In September, 1861, it was assigned to the brigade composed of the 20th Mass., 7th Mich, and a company of Massachusetts sharpshooters, and comaccept it in resignation and thankfulness. manded by Gen. Lander. On the wounding And if they are not Christians, it is a deal of Gen. Lander the command devolved upon Col. Edward Hincks, the Colonel of the 19th, and in November, 1862, he was commissioned Brigadier-General. He was succeeded in command of the regiment by Col. Arthur F. Devereux. The regiment suffered severely at Malvern Hill, losing 19 killed and a large number in wounded and missing; at Fredericksburg, losing 105 in killed, wounded and missing, and at Antietam, where eight were killed, 108 wounded and a large number reported as missing. At Gettysburg, while in Gibbon's Division, it lost 17 out of 141 engaged, or over 12 per cent. Among the other battles in which it was engaged and lost heavily were Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, and Deep Bottom. The number of deaths in the regiment was 294. The number of officers and men killed in action or died of wounds was 161. The remainder died of disease and other causes. It was one of the 300 fighting regiments given by Col. Fox. The 13th Wis.

> The regiment was organized at Camp Fredway, Janesville, Wis., from October to January, 1861, to serve for the term of three years. It left the State Jan. 18, 1862, under command of Col. Maurice Maloney, going to Leavenworth, Kan., where it arrived five days later. Col. Maloney, who was an officer of the Regular Army, was discharged Aug. 1, 1862, that he might rejoin his old command. Wm. P. Lyon was commissioned Colonel upon the recall of Col. Maloney, and commanded the regiment until Sept. eral Oct. 25, 1865. During the early part of its service the regiment was engaged in garrison duty around Fort Donelson, and afterward at Stevenson, Ala. Upon returning from veteran furlough it was assigned to the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Corps. During most of its service this regiment was engaged in guarding supplies and posts, in patroling railroads and holding important positions, and was not engaged in any important battle. The total enrollment was 1,931. Five were killed in action and 188 died of disease and other causes. The 43d Wis.

> The regiment was recruited by Col. Cobb, formerly of the 5th Wis., during the Fall of 1864, and was organized at Milwaukee, Wis. It left the State Oct. 10, 1864, under the command of Col. Amasa Cobb, going to Nashville, Tenn. It soon after went to Jacksonville, an important supply depot. It was stationed at Jacksonville until Nov. 30. During the remainder of its service it was engaged in guarding railroads and supplies. The only battle in which it participated was the battle of Jacksonville. The total number of deaths in the service was 75. One was killed in battle, and the remainder died of disease and other causes.

The 5th N. Y. Battery, L. A. This battery was recruited principally around the City of New York, and was intended to form part of the Excelsior Brigade. zation, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in the service until the early part of July, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department. It left the State under command ofsurrender, in order to save the town. Is this | Capt. Elijah D. Taft, who continued in charge | until the discharge of the battery. On first Also, I was told that Morgan compelled entering the service it was stationed near Washington, D. C. It was in the Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac, from March. 1862, until March, 1864, when it was transferred to the Artillery Brigade, Fifth Corps. On May 19, 1864, it was assigned to duty around Washington; to the Sixth Corps in in October to the Army of the Shenandoah was in the Army of Virginia when mustered out of service. The regiment was in a large number of engagements, but suffered very slight losses. While in the service 17 men

remainder died of disease or other causes.

The 1st Ind. Cav. (28th Ind.) Eight companies of this regiment were organized at Evansville, Ind., Aug. 20, 1861, to serve for the term of three years. Later in the year two companies of cavalry-Capt. Stewart's and Capt. Bracken's independent companies-were assigned to this regiment, forming I and K. During November, 1862, two more companies, composed of drafted men, were assigned to the regiment. These companies were mustered out pated in the battles of Gettysburg, Fredermany other battles. The loss by death in the service was 187 officers and men. Four

REQUESTS JUST ENOUGH, But It Would Be a Bad Plan to Present

Them as Proposed. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: "Veteran," in a recent issue, under the caption "What is Wanted," outlined such requests for Congressional legislation as he proposed each soldier should send a copy of to his Repre-

So far as the requests for legislation are concerned, we all know them to be right and just to every pensioner, or one who may be entitled to a pension; but to send such requests to our Congressmen will be a big piece of folly. All such requests will be buried in the waste-basket without one tear of love or respect for the same.

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such a request, and demand the same in the name of the Grand Army. Both attention and respect would follow, and good would result .- W. F. DENMURE, Aurora,

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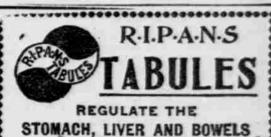
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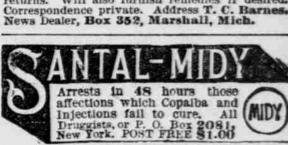
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Vermont St., Cleveland, O.

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WANTED—Information of Maggie Brady, daughter of Terence and Mary Brady, who resided in 1854 or 1855 in New Diggings, Wis., and was married to a soldier during or after the war of the rebellion. Address her brother, Bernard Brady, 3227 Sherman Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. Illinois and Wisconsin 665-Lf. papers please copy.

